

fortunate to see how these seven individuals from South Dakota have done such a fine job. Their efforts make me proud, America stronger and the world better.

I ask unanimous consent that a summary of the key findings from our recent official congressional delegation trip to North Africa, Turkey, Greece and Macedonia be inserted in the RECORD at the close of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

CODEL DASCHLE TO MOROCCO, TURKEY, GREECE, MACEDONIA AND PORTUGAL, FEBRUARY 16-25, 2001

From February 16 to February 25, Senate Democratic Leader Tom Daschle, SD, led a Senate delegation on an official visit to Morocco, Turkey, Greece, Macedonia and Portugal. The delegation also included Sen. Harry Reid, NV, Sen. Tom Harkin, IA, Sen. Kent Conrad, ND, Sen. Byron Dorgan, ND, and Sen. Barbara Boxer, CA. This trip report summarizes the findings of that trip.

#### Summary of key findings:

The U.S.-North Africa economic partnership initiative, commonly referred to as the Eisenstat Initiative, is valuable effort to advance American trade and investment in a growing market. With 80 million people and a combined GDP of \$137 billion, there are good opportunities for U.S. companies to invest and trade in the countries of North Africa, and U.S. firms are beginning to reap the benefits of this initiative. U.S. firms are expanding in the energy, aircraft and telecom sectors in Morocco alone.

The U.S. should give consideration to other creative ideas in order to boost American involvement in North Africa markets, including debt for equity swaps. In any case, aggressive promotion of U.S. exporters and investors is a necessary counter to the traditional ties—and aggressive subsidies, of European influence in North Africa.

The American and British personnel that operate in Iraqi air space to enforce the no fly zone and to monitor Iraqi compliance with relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions do so at great risk.

The delegation is concerned that there is not an appreciation within Washington—in the Administration and in the Congress, for the extreme risk that American personnel undertake daily.

The bombing in southern Iraq above the 33rd parallel on February 16 was a justifiable response to increased Iraqi efforts to target U.S. and British planes, but the delegation expresses its strong regret that the Bush Administration did not consult, or even notify, Congress of the planned bombings. Given the strong international criticism of the containment of Iraq—which the delegation encountered during its trip—it behooves the Bush Administration to consult more closely with Congress so as to ensure domestic consensus on this critical issue.

The delegation is concerned that, two weeks after the initial disagreement that gave rise to the economic crisis in Turkey, there is as yet no plan to get Turkey's economy back on track. The underlying strength of the Turkish economy as well as the perseverance of the Turkish people will be tremendous assets in developing that plan.

In Greece, the government is taking important steps toward confronting the threat of terrorism in that country. Cooperation with international forces is increasing, but ultimately results in the fight against terrorism

will be the key to easing U.S. concern about terrorism in Greece.

The delegation was impressed with, and proud of, the clear and positive impact of U.S. personnel in Kosovo. U.S. personnel make up a relatively small portion of the overall KFOR force, representing less than 15 percent of the total force and the trend of U.S. portion of the force is due to continue decreasing (the U.S. component will represent just 13 percent of the total force by 2001).

The U.S. and NATO leadership believe that the U.S. should maintain a presence in Kosovo for the foreseeable future. The U.S. leadership feared that a pull out of American forces would not only risk the successes to date in the Balkans, but that it would be a major blow to the NATO alliance.

The U.S. personnel involved in KFOR, from the general officers to the enlisted, also strongly touted the training benefits of this deployment, calling it the best possible training U.S. personnel can get. The U.S. leadership maintained that morale among U.S. forces in Kosovo is "sky high" and reported that re-enlistment rates among Army personnel in Kosovo is higher than anywhere else.

#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY last month. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

Today, I would like to detail a heinous crime that occurred July 4, 2000 in Grant Town, WV. Arthur "J.R." Carl Warren Jr., 26, an openly gay African American man, was brutally murdered. Warren, whose body was found on the edge of his hometown, was allegedly killed by two 17-year-old boys. Known to call Warren names considered racial epithets and anti-gay slurs, the boys allegedly beat him and repeatedly kicked him with steel-toed boots. They threw him in a car and drove across town, ignoring his pleas to be taken home, which they passed on the way to the gravel pullout where they savagely kicked him and then ultimately killed him by driving back and forth over him. Neither current federal law nor West Virginia's hate crimes law include sexual orientation.

Mr. President, I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens—to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

#### NATIONAL GUARD COUNTERDRUG MISSION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, as chairman of the Senate Caucus on

International Narcotics Control, I rise to commend the counterdrug efforts of the National Guard. The National Guard performs vital work to assist law enforcement with interdiction/eradication operations, including the manufacture, sale, use and importation, and demand reduction for drugs throughout our country.

Every day the National Guard has approximately 3,600 personnel on duty performing counterdrug work. The National Guard supports the President's counterdrug priorities, with special emphasis along the Southwest Border and designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs). In addition, the Governor of each State can assign the National Guard to unique local issues. Skills the National Guard brings include personnel, specialized vehicles and military equipment, logistical support, thermal imaging, intelligence analysis, translation, searching cargo containers at ports of entry, and listening/observation posts. Federal agencies typically supported include the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Customs Service, and the Border Patrol, while State and local agencies include highway patrols, country sheriffs, and local police departments.

The Department of Defense is prohibited by U.S. Code Title 10, under the Posse Comitatus Act, from military personnel enforcing State and local laws. The National Guard, under its United States Code Title 32 status, does not have this prohibition, although National Guard regulations do not allow direct involvement in law enforcement, such as arrest, apprehension, search and seizure. Since 1988, the Governor of each State submits a plan each year to the Department of Defense outlining the proposed use of the National Guard in support of counterdrug efforts. Currently, about 50 percent of the requests are able to be funded.

The National Guard also has an active demand reduction mission geared to helping youth avoid starting to use illegal drugs. These programs include involvement in schools and working with parent and community based anti-drug organizations. National Guard personnel serve as excellent citizen-soldier role models and also assist with mentoring, speakers bureaus, Adopt-A-School, Red Ribbon, and PRIDE events. Last year the National Guard had contact with tens of thousands of youth.

I am proud of the role the National Guard and its citizen-soldiers performs in our vital counterdrug programs.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, April 27, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,678,255,839,065.80, five trillion, six